



Nebraska Farm Service Agency

Producer News

July 2009

FSA Program Payment Limitation

The following are the annual payment limitations that apply for specific FSA programs:

Program	Limit	Program	Limit
DCP Direct	\$40,000	SURE, LIP, LFP, ELAP (Permanent Disaster Programs)	\$100,000 (combined limitation)
DCP-Countercyclical & ACRE	\$65,000 *	CRP – annual rental payments	\$50,000
NAP	\$100,000	TAP	\$100,000

* If the ACRE option is elected for a farm, DCP direct payments on that farm are decreased by 20%. In these cases, the combined limitation for DCP-counter-cyclical and ACRE payments will be increased by the amount that DCP direct payments are decreased.

Spouses who meet all payment eligibility requirements are each eligible for separate payment limitations.

Payments are limited in two ways; first, by considering the amount of program payments which have collectively been made to the program participant (individual or entity). Second, by considering the amount of program payments that entity or joint operation members have received through other operations. This is known as “direct attribution” of payments. For example, a corporation with four members is eligible for \$40,000 in DCP direct payments. However, if any of the four members has previously received \$40,000 through their interests in other operations as an individual, or as a member of other entities or joint operations, payments to this corporation will be further limited.

For direct attribution purposes, the ownership interest that a person or embedded entity holds in a legal entity requesting payments will be determined as of June 1 of the year for which program benefits are requested. If the legal entity requesting payment did not exist as of June 1, ownership interests for direct attribution will be determined as of the date the legal entity is formed.

Farm Reconstitutions

August 1, 2009 is the final date to request a division or combination of land constituted as a farm for FSA program purposes. This includes any division of land currently included in a multiple ownership farm. Producers should consider the fact that the opportunity to make an election into the ACRE program will be on a farm by farm basis. Reconstitution requests must meet the FSA definition of a farm to be approved.

Report Changes in Your Operation to FSA

Reporting changes in your farming operation is critical to remaining eligible for program benefits. This includes (but is not limited to) changes in an owner, operator or other producer on a farm, deceased producers, changes in lease arrangements, addition or deletion of land from your farming operation, changes to members of entities, partnerships or joint operations, changes in the amount or source of contributions such as land, capital, equipment, labor or management, new land brought into production or land converted to non-agricultural uses. The information you submit and certify as

accurate on form CCC-902 is the basis for FSA determinations of payment eligibility. Failure to timely report changes in your operation could result in a mandatory refund of payments.

Crop Acreage Reporting Deadline

Certification of crop acreages is a requirement for eligibility under the new farm program. The deadline to report small grains was June 30. The deadline to report feed grain and all other crops including CRP and hayed or grazed land is July 15. Producers should also report any prevented planted acres within 15 days after the final planting date and failed acres by the earlier of July 15 or disposition of the crop.

Producers are encouraged to certify timely to avoid costly late certification fees. The measurement service fees have increased in price significantly over the last couple of years due to costs and could result in hundreds of dollars in measurement service fees for failing to report timely.

FSA may accept a late-filed certification as timely filed when the operator pays the cost of a farm visit and the costs of verification and determination of crop acreage; and

physical existence of the late-filed crop or crop residue for the crop year being reported exists; and the crop's use can be verified and the crop's acreage for the specific crop year can be determined.

ACRE Signup Ongoing

FSA is currently accepting election and enrollment into the Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Program. The deadline to elect and enroll into this option of the Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) is August 14, 2009. The ACRE option is an alternative method of replacing the counter-cyclical portion of the DCP program. ACRE benefits are based on the planted crops revenue (price X production) while the counter-cyclical payments are based on the price alone.

To enroll a farm into the ACRE option, the farm must have DCP base acres established on the farm. Farms already enrolled into the DCP program, can switch to the ACRE option by August 14, 2009. All producers with interest in the cropland on a farm must agree to the ACRE election by the deadline. Farms enrolled in this option are required to annually report their crop acres as well as their actual production.

By enrolling a farm into the ACRE option, producers are agreeing to reduce their DCP direct payments by 20%, reduce their loan rate by 30% and not receive counter-cyclical payments. Producers can choose to elect this option any year 2009 through 2012, but once elected, the option is irrevocable through 2012.

ACRE payments are revenue based and tied to crop production, at the state and farm level, as well as the National Average Market Price for the planted crop. The initial trigger is that the Actual State Revenue is less than the State ACRE Guarantee. The second trigger is that the enrolled farm's Actual Farm Revenue is less than the Farm ACRE Guarantee.

Many of the same eligibility restrictions apply to the ACRE option as for the standard DCP program, such as Adjusted Gross Income levels and Fruit and Vegetable planting restrictions. Additional information is available on the internet at www.fsa.usda.gov/dcp. There are a number of websites available for producers to research and evaluate the ACRE option, such as the UNL Extension at www.agecon.unl.edu/farmbill.html.

ACRE County Plug Yields are Available on the Internet

When enrolling in the Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) option of the DCP program, the initial Farm Benchmark Yield will be based on FSA established county plug yields. These yields are based on 95% of the NASS harvested production and total planted acres of that crop for each of the years 2004 through 2008. Participants in the ACRE program will have the option to prove higher yields or accept the plug yield which is used to establish the farm level revenue guarantee. These plug yields are available on the internet at www.fsa.usda.gov/dcp.

Fruit and Vegetable Plantings on DCP Farms

Farms enrolled in DCP contracts (Counter-Cyclical or Acre option) have planting restrictions on Fruit and Vegetable (FAV) plantings on contract acres. Acres of cropland exceeding the base acres can be planted to FAV crops without restrictions. However if a FAV crop is planted on DCP contract acres then an acre-for-acre reduction applies to the payment acres under the DCP contract. In addition, if the farm and/or the producer don't have a history of planting FAV crops, a payment reduction based on the market value will be applied to the farm. We encourage producers to check with the FSA office that administers your farm to verify the farm or producer history. In addition, FSA county offices have a list of the crops considered as a Fruit or Vegetable.

County Committee Election Process

The election of agricultural producers to Farm Service Agency (FSA) county committees is important to ALL farmers and ranchers with large or small operations. County Committee members are a critical component of the operations of FSA. They help deliver FSA farm programs at the local level. Farmers and ranchers who serve on committees help with the decisions necessary to administer the programs in their counties. They work to make FSA agricultural programs serve the needs of local producers. Committees provide local input on commodity price support loans and payments; conservation programs; incentive, indemnity and disaster payments; and emergency programs. FSA committees operate within official regulations designed to carry out federal laws.

Election Period – The nomination period for specific areas conducting a COC election in each county begins June 15, 2009. Request nomination forms from the local USDA Service Center or obtain online at www.fsa.usda.gov under News & Events/County Committee Elections. The form is also available in this newsletter and may be used to make a nomination.

Nominations – To become a nominee for the County Committee, eligible individuals must sign nomination form FSA-669A. Agricultural producers who participate or cooperate in an FSA program may be nominated for candidacy for the committee. Individuals may nominate themselves or others as a candidate. Additionally, organizations representing minority and women farmers or ranchers may nominate candidates. Producers wishing to be a nominee must reside in the county or multi-county jurisdiction in the Local Administrative Area that is conducting an election.

Who Can Vote – Agricultural producers of legal voting age can vote if they participate or cooperate in any FSA program. A person who is not of legal voting age but supervises and conducts the farming operations of an entire farm can also vote.

August 3, 2009 – Last day to file nomination forms at the local USDA Service Center.
November 6, 2009 – Ballots mailed to eligible voters.
December 7, 2009 – Last day to return voted ballots to the USDA Service Center or postmarked.

FSA-669A

(04-17-09)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Agency

NOMINATION FORM FOR COUNTY FSA COMMITTEE ELECTION

The County FSA Committee election will be held on the first Monday of December. Ballots will be mailed to voters not less than 4 weeks before the election.

This form allows individuals to nominate themselves or any other person as a candidate. If additional forms are needed, this one may be copied or may be obtained at the County FSA Office or obtained electronically at <http://forms.sc.egov.usda.gov>. Each form submitted must be:

- A. Limited to one nominee.
- B. Signed and dated by the nominee in Item 4. Nominee must sign if willing to have his/her name placed on the ballot and agrees to serve if elected.

Note: Name shown on ballot will appear exactly the same as in Agency records.

- C. Delivered to the County FSA Office or postmarked no later than August 3.

The County FSA Committee is responsible for reviewing each form to determine the eligibility of nominees. A person who files this form and is found ineligible will be so notified and have an opportunity to file a challenge.

Persons nominated should actively participate in the operation of a farm or ranch and be well qualified for committee work. A producer is eligible to be a County FSA committee member if the producer resides in the Local Administrative Area (LAA) in which the election is to be held and is eligible to vote.

Federal regulations may prohibit County FSA Committee members from holding certain positions in some farm, commodity, and political organizations if such positions pose a conflict of interest with FSA duties. The positions include functional offices such as president, vice president, secretary, or treasurer; and positions on boards or executive committees. Conflict of interest restrictions also apply to employees, operators, managers, and majority owners of tobacco warehouses. Questions concerning eligibility should be directed to the County FSA Office.

A candidate has the option to request that all voted ballots for an individual county committee election be returned to the respective State Office in lieu of being returned to the county office. This request must be in writing and submitted to the local County Executive Director prior to the announced end of the nomination period.

The duties of County FSA Committee members include:

- A. Administering farm program activities conducted by the County FSA Office.
- B. Informing farmers of the purpose and provisions of the FSA programs.
- C. Keeping the State FSA Committee informed of LAA conditions.
- D. Monitoring changes in farm programs.
- E. Participating in county meetings as necessary.
- F. Performing other duties as assigned by the State FSA Committee

FSA-669A
(04-17-09)U.S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Service Agency**NOMINATION FORM FOR COUNTY FSA COMMITTEE ELECTION**

1. NAME OF NOMINEE (Type or print Nominee's Full Name)		TO BE COMPLETED BY COUNTY FSA OFFICE
2. ADDRESS OF NOMINEE		
3. NOMINEE'S CERTIFICATION <i>I hereby agree to have my name placed on the ballot, that I will serve if elected, and if there is a conflict of interest, I will resign such position.</i>		5. INITIALS OF EMPLOYEE RECEIVING FORM AND DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)
<input type="checkbox"/> I DO want to witness the settling of tied votes with another nominee. <input type="checkbox"/> I DO NOT want to witness the settling of tied votes with another nominee.		6A. COUNTY
		6B. LAA NO.
		7. STATE
4A. SIGNATURE OF NOMINEE	4B. DATE (MM-DD-YYYY)	DATE OF ELECTION IS 1st MONDAY OF DECEMBER OF EACH CALENDAR YEAR

8. TO BE COMPLETED BY NOMINEE

VOLUNTARY INFORMATION FOR MONITORING PURPOSES: The following information is requested by the Federal Government in order to monitor FSA's compliance with federal laws prohibiting discrimination against program participants on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, marital status, handicapped condition, or age. You are not required to furnish this information, but are encouraged to do so. This information will not be used in evaluating your nomination or to discriminate against you in any way.

ETHNICITY	RACE (Choose as many boxes as applicable)	GENDER
<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic or Latino <input type="checkbox"/> Not Hispanic or Latino	<input type="checkbox"/> America Indian or Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or African-American <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

Complete the form as follows:

ITEM 1 Type or Print the nominee's full name. The nominee must be:

- A. Eligible to vote in the designated County FSA Committee election.
- B. Eligible to hold the office of County FSA Committee member.
- C. Willing to serve if elected.

ITEM 2 Enter the nominee's current address.**ITEM 3** The nominee must check one of the boxes to indicate a preference regarding the settling of tied votes.**ITEM 4** The nominee must sign and date.**ITEM 8** Completing this item is voluntary.**ALL FORMS MUST BE RECEIVED IN THE COUNTY OFFICE OR POSTMARKED BY AUGUST 3.**

NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended. The authority for requesting the following information is 7 CFR Part 7. The information will be used to obtain nominees for County FSA Committee.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0560-0229. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 10 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TO YOUR COUNTY FSA OFFICE.

Options for Expiring General CRP

On May 22, 2008, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 became law. Beginning October 1, 2009, the 2008 Farm Act requires that the CRP acreage be reduced from 39.2 million acres nationally to 32 million acres. Of the 3.9 million acres set to expire on September 30, 2009, only 1.5 million acres were offered the opportunity to extend their CRP contracts for 3 or 5 years. In no case can a CRP contract exceed 15 years.

The criteria for possible extensions were the contract must be in the top 30% of the Environmental Benefits Index (EBI) or have an Erodibility Index (EI) of 15 or greater for General Signups 13 or 15. In Nebraska, over 151,835 acres are scheduled to expire on September 30, 2009 with 54,741 acres eligible for a 3 or 5 year extension. Each producer with a CRP contract eligible for extension should have received a letter notifying them of the opportunity for extension. The deadline to sign up for the extension was June 30, 2009. The County FSA Committee does have the authority to grant late-filed extension requests.

CRP contracts expiring September 30, 2009 that were not offered an extension (most of them) should have received an expiration letter from the Kansas City FSA Office. If you received an expiration letter, your options include:

- Offer the land for enrollment under the continuous CRP signup provided the land meets the eligibility requirements. Continuous CRP practices include riparian forest buffers, filter strips, grass waterways, wetland practices, wildlife habitat buffers, field windbreaks, cross wind traps, and State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE). Contact your local FSA office for your continuous CRP signup options.
- Leave the land in the conservation cover and try to enroll in a later general signup.
- Leave the land in conservation cover and incorporate the cover as pasture or hay to utilize the forage. To develop land for pasture, financial and technical assistance may be available from NRCS and/or your local Natural Resources District (NRD).
- Return CRP cover to cropping. Early land preparation can begin on July 1 for fall seeded crops or July 16 for spring seeded crops. Contact your local county office for details on early land preparation. You will need to follow a conservation plan to maintain your eligibility for CRP and conservation compliance requirements. NRCS will assist with the development of your conservation plan.

NAP Coverage Deadline

The Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) deadline is fast approaching. NAP is designed to reduce financial losses that occur when natural disasters cause a catastrophic loss of production or prevented plant-

ing of an eligible crop by providing coverage equivalent to catastrophic or "CAT" insurance.

September 1 is the final date for producers to apply for NAP coverage on crop year 2010 value loss crops, nursery crops, turf grass sod, Christmas trees and aquaculture.

September 30 is the final date for producers to apply for NAP coverage on crop year 2010 grasses, alfalfa, mixed forages and fall seeded annual crops.

Producers who had coverage for 2009 NAP crops may choose to continue coverage on the same crops for 2010, if the applicable service fee is submitted by the application closing date. A new form CCC-471, Application for Coverage, is not required to be signed when applying for continuous coverage of the same crops.

Producers who choose to add or delete a crop from the previous year's coverage or are changing crop shares, must file a new CCC-471, with signatures, and pay the applicable service fee by the application closing date.

Reporting Noninsured Crop Losses

If you've purchased Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) coverage, don't forget to file a timely notice of loss if you have one.

To be eligible for NAP assistance, you must notify the staff of your local county FSA office of any crop loss or damage within 15 days of the natural disaster occurrence, the date damage to the crop or loss of production becomes apparent to the farmer, the normal harvest date as established by FSA; or the final planting date, if the planting was prevented by a natural disaster.

Field visits may be required for a timely filed notice of loss. If so, they'll be scheduled, to the extent practical, within five calendar days of the date the notice of loss is filed.

If you are planning to destroy the crop prior to harvest, an inspection of the **entire acreage** must be completed before hand. Acreage destroyed without inspection and consent will not be eligible for NAP assistance.

If notice of loss is not filed timely, you may be determined ineligible for NAP payments for that specific crop loss. Late-filed notice of loss can only be approved if the cause of loss and extent of crop damage can be accurately assessed by FSA through a field visit.

The form CCC-576, Notice of Loss and Application for Payment, is used to document losses for NAP crops. The CCC-576 documents your notice of loss or damage to a NAP crop or commodity; an explanation of what has been done with the crop acreage or commodity; a record of production; and an application for NAP payment.

A separate CCC-576 must be filed for each crop and type,

or variety of the crop, affected by a weather-related event or adverse natural disaster occurrence. Later weather events affecting the same crop must also be reported, but will be documented on the previously filed CCC-576. Part B of the CCC-576 is completed by the producer. An application for payment is not considered filed until all production information has been submitted, including appraisal data and production evidence, and agreed to in Part E of the CCC-576. Any producer having an interest in the crop or commodity may file a CCC-576. However, all producers on a unit are bound by the operator's filing or failure to file, unless the individual producers elect to timely file notice. The NAP Application for Coverage, form CCC-471, must be filed by the applicable application closing date for the crop, and with the appropriate fees paid, in order for form CCC-576 to be approved by FSA.

Report of Production

For each NAP crop in which an acreage report is filed, a report of all production for that acreage is to be provided not later than the immediately subsequent crop year acreage report.

Except for grazed forage, controlled environment crops and value loss crops, production must be reported for any NAP crop acreage. Failure to report production by the production reporting deadline shall result in the disapproval of any CCC-576, Notice of Loss and Application for Payment, associated with the current year's production. Failure to report production could also result in adverse implications for future years approved yield calculations which could then cause ineligibility for NAP assistance on that crop.

Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)

LIP will be available to eligible livestock producers on farms that have incurred livestock death losses in excess of normal mortality because of adverse weather, as determined by the Secretary during the 2008 or 2009 calendar year, including losses because of floods, blizzards, disease exacerbated by adverse weather, wildfires, extreme heat, and extreme cold. LIP payments will be based on 75% of a fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, for each specific livestock category and the individual producers' eligible losses. Producers may begin compiling their livestock death loss documentation. To be eligible a producer must provide verifiable documentation of the livestock deaths. In some circumstances producer records and independent third party certifications may be accepted. Additional information is expected to become available regarding a signup beginning sometime this summer.

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

LFP will be available to eligible livestock producers who suffered grazing losses for eligible livestock because of drought. To be eligible for LFP, the producer must have

purchased or obtained the following for the grazing land incurring the losses for which assistance is being requested:

- a policy or plan of insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act
- Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) coverage by filing the required paperwork and paying the administrative fee by the applicable deadline date or for 2008 grazing the buy-in fee by December 14, 2008.

Livestock producers located in a drought area rated as D2 (severe drought) for eight consecutive weeks or located in a drought area rated D3 (extreme drought) or D4 (exceptional drought) during the forage grazing period will be eligible to receive a payment. Box Butte, Dawes, Morrill, Scottsbluff, Sheridan, and Sioux counties met some of these conditions for small grain grazing during 2008. A sign-up period will be announced later this summer.

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish (ELAP) Program

The ELAP program will provide emergency relief to producers of livestock, honey bees, and farm-raised fish because of losses from adverse weather, such as blizzards and wildfires, as determined by the Secretary. To be eligible for the ELAP program, the producer must have purchased or enrolled in the following:

- an insurable crop on the farm, a policy or plan of insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act by the states sales closing date
- non-insurable commodity on the farm, filed the required paperwork and paid the fee by the applicable deadline for the Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP).

Note: For 2008, producers who did not meet this requirement may have this provision waived if the producer paid a buy-in fee in an amount applicable to the NAP fee by no later than May 18, 2009. The ELAP program is intended to cover disasters that are not adequately covered by any of the other disaster programs. Producers should begin compiling their loss documentation. The county office will have further information as to what type of loss documentation may be needed. Loss documentation will not be accepted in the county office until an application period is announced.

FSA Farm Loans Available

Direct Operating Loans and Farm Ownership Loans – Farmers and ranchers may obtain up to \$300,000 for their operation. This includes annual operating and family living expenses, machinery, or breeding livestock purchases, refinancing most operating type debts and real estate improvements or repairs for operating loans. Producers can also obtain up to \$300,000 to purchase real estate and

real estate improvements or repairs. The interest rate as of June 1, 2009 is 2.25% for Operating Loans and 4.25% for Farm Ownership. Loans for real estate can be amortized for up to 40 years and for chattels up to 7 years.

Direct Farm Ownership Down Payment Loan Program –

The purpose of the program is to provide credit for beginning farmers and ranchers and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers to purchase real estate. The applicant must place 5% down; FSA will provide 45% of the purchase price up to a maximum of \$225,000. The balance of the purchase price will be obtained from a conventional lender or seller financing. The interest rate as of June 1, 2009 is 1.5% fixed for the term of the loan which will be 20 years for the down payment loan program.

In order to qualify you must be a beginning farmer/rancher or a socially disadvantaged farmer/rancher. A beginning farmer/rancher must have been farming/ranching for at least 3 years and not more than 10 years. A beginning farmer/rancher cannot own real estate that exceeds 30% of the median farm size for the county. A socially disadvantaged applicant is one of a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of his or her identity as a member of the group without regard to his or her individual qualities. SDA groups are women, African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan natives, Hispanics, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Guaranteed Operating Loans and Farm Ownership Loans –

Farmers and ranchers may obtain up to \$1,094,000 in Guaranteed Farm Ownership and /or Farm Operating Loans. Funds can be used to purchase or enlarge a farm, refinance debt or for most operating uses. Under this program your local lender makes the loan and FSA provides a guarantee of up to 95% (depends on the circumstances) on the loan. This allows your local lender to continue to help you even if you are experiencing a decline in your financial condition. The interest rate charged by the lender will be similar to the average farm customer rate offered by their bank. You could qualify for Interest Assistance (4% rate reduction) if your cash flow and financial statements show the need. Loans for real estate can be amortized for up to 40 years and for chattel up to 7 years. Contact your local commercial lenders who participate in the guaranteed loan program. Local FSA Service Centers have lists of participating lenders.

Farm Storage Facility Loan Program

Producers considering expanding their on-farm grain storage should look into the Farm Storage Facility Loan Program. This low interest loan program is available to all producers of eligible commodities to help build or upgrade commodity storage and handling facilities. Eligible commodities include corn, grain sorghum, rice, soybeans, oats, peanuts, wheat, or minor oilseed harvested as whole grain. Also eligible are corn, grain sorghum, wheat oats or barley harvested as other than whole grain. Some of the program details include:

- Items eligible for loan are conventional bins designed for whole grain storage, oxygen limiting or upright silos designed for whole grain wet storage and silage, flat storage structures used primarily to store grain, and bunkers. Permanently affixed grain handling and drying equipment, safety equipment (ex. ladders), electrical equipment, concrete foundations, site preparation, materials and paid labor, are also eligible.
- Used equipment, portable dryers, scales, structures of temporary nature, or structures used for commercial purposes are not eligible.
- The loan amount will be up to 85% of the net cost of the facility, not to exceed \$100,000 per producer.
- The loan will be for a 7 year term with annual installments.
- The interest rate will be fixed for the term of the loan. The interest rate for Farm Storage Facility Loans approved in June, 2009 will be 2.625%.
- A down payment of 15% is required. Producers are required to carry property insurance on the storage facility and also crop insurance on the facility commodity for the term of the loan.
- Loans over \$50,000 require real estate to be taken for security.
- Eligible bushel capacity is limited to 2 years of production minus the applicant's current available storage.
- There is a \$45 non-refundable application fee.

Attention Socially Disadvantaged Farmers

FSA has a number of loan programs available to assist applicants to begin or continue in agriculture production. Loans are available for operating type loans and/or purchase or improvements of farms or ranches.

While all qualified producers are eligible to apply for these loan programs, the FSA has provided priority funding for members of Socially Disadvantaged Applicants. A socially disadvantaged applicant is one of a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic or gender prejudice because of his or her identity as members of the group without regard to his or her individual qualities. For purposes of this program, socially disadvantaged groups are women, African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders. If producers or their spouses believe they would qualify as socially disadvantaged, they should contact their local FSA office for details. FSA loans are only available to applicants who meet all the eligibility requirements and are unable to obtain the needed credit elsewhere.



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Nebraska Farm Service Agency

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Programs

Greg Reisdorff, Conservation & Environmental Programs

Doy Unzicker, Price Support Programs

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Dates to Remember

Jul. 4

Independence Day. FSA Offices closed.

Jul. 15

Final acreage report date. All crops other than small grains and CRP

Aug. 1

Final date to request a farm reconstitution.

Aug. 3

Deadline to return (or postmark) COC election nomination form.

Aug. 14

DCP and ACRE signup/election deadline.

Sep. 1

NAP final application date for 2010 value loss crops, nursery crops, turf grass sod, Christmas trees and aquaculture.

Sep. 7

Labor Day. FSA Offices closed.

Sep. 30

Deadline to notify FSA of DCP contract revisions (8/15 –9/30).

Sep. 30

NAP final application date for 2010 alfalfa, mixed forage, fall-seeded annual crops (rye, wheat, triticale) and grass.